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Bakhtar News Agency

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THE WEATHER

YESTERDAY:

Maximum -3°C.
Minimum -7°C.
Sun sets today at 5:04 p.m.
Sun rises tomorrow at 6:48 a.m.

KABUL TIMES

KABUL TIMES

NEWS STALLS
Near Shahi Pul; Bina
Mosque Shar-e-Naw; Khyber
Restaurant; International
Club; Pamir Cinema; Near
Ariana Afghan Airlines.

VOL. I, NO. 257

KABUL, THURSDAY, JANUARY 10, 1963 (JADY 20, 1341 S.H.)

PRICE Af. 1

U.N. Troops Ordered To Keep Tshombe Under House Arrest

NEW YORK, Jan. 10, (AP).—The U.N. announced last night that instructions had been given to the U.N. force in the Congo to keep Mr. Moise Tshombe under house arrest and refrain him from "further irresponsible acts."

Macmillan To Visit Rome Next Month

ROME, Jan. 10, (Reuters).—Mr. Harold Macmillan, the British Prime Minister, will visit Rome from February 1 to 3 at the invitation of the Italian Prime Minister, it was announced here last night.

A communique said: "Prime Minister Macmillan has accepted an invitation of the President of the Council (Professor Amintore) Fanfani to visit Rome from Friday February 1 until Sunday, February 3."

"The Prime Minister and the President of the Council, Fanfani, have met twice in the last three years. The last meeting took place on the occasion of the visit of Professor Fanfani to London from January 16 to 18, 1962."

"It is expected that the Prime Minister and the President of the Council will take the opportunity for an exchange of views on world problems in the interest to the two countries."

Khrushchev Arrives

In Warsaw Today

WARSAW, Jan. 10, (AP).—The Soviet Premier, Mr. Nikita Khrushchev, is expected in Warsaw today en route to the East German Communist Party Congress in East Berlin.

Some sources suggested the 68-year-old Soviet Premier was stopping over mainly for rest and relaxation before appearing next Tuesday in the eastern half of divided Berlin.

It was also announced last night that Mr. Gomulka will also go to Berlin. This stirred speculation that other party leaders of Eastern European Communist nations will attend and turn the Berlin get-together into a Soviet bloc torial government.

FLOODS KILL 30 PEOPLE IN MOROCCO

RABAT, Jan. 10, (Reuters).—Disastrous floods in the Rharb valley of northern Morocco have killed at least 30 people and driven more than 30,000 from their homes, officials said here yesterday.

Two thousand of these are marooned on patches of high ground, rapidly shrinking as the rising flood waters of the rivers Sebou create a huge island sea. Troops and police are helping in relief and rescue work.

Afghan Exports Earn \$ 70 m. Per Annum

KABUL, Jan. 10.—The Afghan Ministry of Commerce has trade agreements with 12 friendly countries and has established favourable trade relations with a number of others.

Dr. Akbar Omar, Director-General of Foreign Trade in the Ministry of Commerce, said yesterday that exports from Afghanistan totalled \$65 to 70 million per annum. He added that the Afghan Ministry of Commerce had concluded trade agreements with the Soviet Union, Italy, Czechoslovakia, India, the United Arab Republic, the People's Republic of China, the Federal Republic of Germany, Yugoslavia, France, Bulgaria, Poland and Iran. Favourable trade relations, he added, existed with the United States of America, Britain, Japan and the Netherlands.

The Director-General of Foreign Trade pointed out that important export items from Afghanistan included Karakul, wool, cotton, carpets, fresh and dry fruits, oil seeds, goat and sheep skins, medicinal herbs, gins and casings.

Imports from abroad, he declared, included machinery, and building materials. Dr. Omar said that Afghan products enjoyed a favourable position in the foreign markets.

Facilities For Dental Cure

AFGHAN INSTITUTE HAS 21 BRANCHES

KABUL, Jan. 10.—The Afghan Institute of Dentistry has 21 branches throughout the country. During the past nine months more than 16,000 people have gone to these branches for their tooth troubles.

Mr. Wali Nawabi, the Deputy Chief of the Institute, said that all the branches now had modern equipment and facilities.

He added that the institute was also functioning as a training centre for those who had received their theoretical knowledge. So far it had trained more than 44 people who were working in various branches. In its fourth year, 72 students were being trained and 21 of them would graduate in the near future.

JOINT FRONT AGAINST ONE UNIT

Announcement Likely Soon

KABUL, Jan. 10.—A report from Peshawar in Central Occupied Pakhtunistan says that a group of nationalists from Sind arrived in Peshawar recently to establish with the help of nationalist leaders and workers of Occupied Pakhtunistan a united front against the One Unit.

The visitors are reported to be engaged in preliminary studies of the task of establishing a united front against the One Unit has practically been completed and an announcement in this regard will be made soon.

Mr. Kuhro said that all those political parties, which would join the proposed front for the revival of democracy, would help and co-operate with the people of Sind and Sind, and, as Mr. Mohammad Ayyoub Kuhro, a prominent na-

NEHRU REJECTS CHOU'S PROPOSAL

Indian Terms For Talks Reiterated

NEW DELHI, Jan. 10, (Reuters).—Mr. Nehru has told the Chinese Prime Minister, Mr. Chou En-lai, that he was willing to discuss the border situation with him, provided the situation that existed on September 8 was restored.

The Indian Prime Minister in a letter to Mr. Chou said that before a suitable atmosphere for any worthwhile talks between us is created, I think at least the further aggression committed by Chinese forces since September 8, 1962, should be removed and the position as it existed then should be restored.

After that I shall gladly discuss the merits of these questions with you."

Mr. Nehru's letter was in reply to one from Mr. Chou on December 30 proposing that to stabilize the present cease-fire, Indian forces should stay in their present positions along the entire border, while officials of both sides met to discuss withdrawal and disengagement.

Mr. Chou's letter, also published here last night, proposed a meeting of officials of both sides this month, either in Delhi or Peking or the capital of a friendly African or Asian country.

Mr. Nehru's reply said that the Chinese proposal that Indian forces stay in their present positions "is worse than your three-point proposal (made earlier concerning withdrawal and disengagement).....as it seeks to exclude Indian armed forces from the entire area of Indian territory subjected to this latest aggression since September 8, 1962...."

Construction Of New Maternity Hospital Soon

KABUL, Jan. 10.—Mrs. Nazifa Nawaz, the Director of the Maternity Hospital, said in an interview yesterday that the blueprint of a new maternity hospital which will have 120 beds has been completed and its construction will begin in three months.

Mrs. Nawaz, while explaining the activities of the Maternity Hospital, said that during the past nine months more than 1,300 delivery cases were handled by the Maternity Hospital. More than 300 patients went to the hospital for treatment. More than 400 delivery cases were handled by the hospital's mid-wives in homes. She said the policlinics belonging to the hospital distributed more than 1,000 grams of dried milk and soap to each expectant mother who went to the clinics.

In the recent mid-wifery examination 13 mid-wives graduated who now work in the hospital and various policlinics. The hospital has trained 104 mid-wives so far.

Von Hassel New West German Defence Minister

BONN, Jan. 10, (DPA).—Mr. Kai-uwe von Hassel, former Premier of the West German province of Schleswig-Holstein, yesterday officially took over his post as new West Germany Defence Minister.

The 49-year old Christian Democrat politician was handed his appointment document by West German President Heinrich Lübke at the latter's official residence here early yesterday morning.

Next week the new Defence Minister will be sworn in before the Lower House of Parliament. Mr. Von Hassel is not himself a member of the Lower House. He is a Deputy Chairman of Dr. Adenauer's Christian Democrat Party and Chairman of the Schleswig-Holstein province Christian Democrats, a post which at least for the time being he intends to retain.

BUTLER TO VISIT SALISBURY SOON

ZOMBA, Nyasaland, Jan. 10, (Reuters).—Mr. R. A. Butler, British Minister responsible for Central Africa, will leave London for Salisbury by air on January 18 and will remain in Central Africa for about two weeks, it was announced here yesterday. He will visit all three territories of the Federation and hold informal talks with federal and territorial governments.

KABUL TIMES

THE LATE KAKAJIAN EXAMPLE OF MANLINESS

By NANGRHARI

Published by
BAKHTAR NEWS AGENCY

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KABUL TIMES

JANUARY 10, 1963

MAKING KABUL A CLEANER CITY

The newly-elected Executive Council of the Municipal Corporation has approved a series of measures which, if implemented, could result in creating better living conditions in the capital.

The Council at its meeting on Tuesday, approved the establishment of three committees to study public health, environmental hygiene and the control of prices and supply of food stuffs. The committees are to submit reports to the next Council meeting.

While the problem of control of prices of foodstuffs lies within the jurisdiction of the Corporation, it is hoped that committee members will seek the co-operation and advice of the Ministry of Public Health in respect of the other two issues.

The Ministry of Public Health has its own departments which are concerned with problems of environmental health. They could very well provide personnel and information to the Municipality in this connexion.

Kabul has no doubt become much cleaner and neater than it used to be, but the task of checking the spread of various diseases still remains a great responsibility of the Corporation.

Certain parts of the city are still the breeding places for flies and mosquitoes and various germs owing to the lack of proper drainage and sewage facilities. Unless these are removed no sanitation measures can prove effective. In addition to the joint efforts of the Corporation and the Public Health authorities, the advice and assistance of such international organizations as WHO are required to accomplish the task.

It would be a folly, however, to rely purely on organization for the implementation of such a project. The public has a great role to play in making the plans launched by the Municipal Corporation succeed.

We heard with deep regret the death, at his home village of Kaza-Wala, of Mr. Sanowbar Hussain Momand, popularly known as "Kakaji". His death is regrettable in many ways; he was one of the outstanding nationalists who spent his lifetime in struggling for his country's freedom. He was also one of the top-ranking writers of the Pakhtu language and worked to revive and keep alive this language and Pakhtun culture. Mr. Sanowbar Hussain's death is a grievous loss to his people because the people of Pakhtunistan have lost a dedicated nationalist and an experienced leader at a time when they are engaged in a life and death struggle for their freedom.

"Kakaji" Sanowbar Hussain was a living example of manliness, determination, self-respect and constancy for his people. He has left behind a large number of followers in all parts of Independent Pakhtunistan. These pupils are carrying on his work in his homeland.

Mr. Kakaji was born in Occupied Pakhtunistan nearly 70 years ago; his father's name is Gulazar Khan and his home-village is called "Kaza-Wala". He entered the political scene in 1920, i.e. forty years ago; it was a time when few persons could or would dare to oppose the British because in doing so they invited their own destruction. In Occupied Pakhtunistan of those days people like Kakaji were few and far between. He completed his early education in his home village and then enrolled in the Islamia-High School. He passed his Matriculation in this school and then became a teacher. Soon afterwards, however, he quit government service and entered political life. In 1926 he established, apparently, an organization of landholders, but in reality it was a political one. In 1927 he was joined by Mr. Abdul Aziz Khushbakhsh and Mr. Rohilla Afghan. These three stalwarts founded the Nowjawan-i-Sarhad (meaning the Frontier-Youth) Party. In 1930 Kakaji was imprisoned by the British Government, but was released after six months. In 1931 he started publishing a radical newspaper called "Saylab" (meaning The Flood);

indirectly, in developing literary groups in the different parts of the country; it was due to his efforts that within a short period of time numerous literary societies were set up. Pakhtu symposiums were organized and Pakhtu essays and articles were published. Kakaji founded the "National Literary Jirgah" in 1951 at Peshawar; this led to the establishment of the Pakhtu Literary Academy in 1955, which the Government of Pakistan abolished ruthlessly within a short time.

It is, therefore a fact that the late Kakaji had a very important role to play in the renaissance of Pakhtu art and letters; this is a fact admitted by all in Occupied Pakhtunistan.

Kakaji was arrested by the Pakistani authorities in 1952 because of his nationalist and literary activities; with his imprisonment the magazine also stopped from appearing. Kakaji Sanowbar Hussain was arrested again by the Government of Pakistan in 1954; this time his detention was due to his strong opposition to the One Unit Plan. He was present among Pakhtun nationalist leaders at Akora when the famed Jirgah against the One Unit was held there to organize a Front against the Plan.

In 1958 he was arrested again, but was released after some time. He was arrested for the last time by the Martial Law regime in Pakistan when it was only one week old. The inhuman treatment to which the late Kakaji was subjected in prison left his health in a precarious condition, and even after his release he remained seriously ill for nearly three years until his death.

The late Kakaji died at a very critical time in the life of the people of Pakhtunistan, but even though his funeral did not take place in a fitting way, yet it must be understood that the Pakhtunistan nation is bound to attain its freedom and then the memory of such great national leaders and writers like him will be honoured and cherished. The people to whom the late Kakaji belonged and whom he represented can and will never forget him.

Kakaji succeeded, directly and indirectly, in developing literary groups in the different parts of the country; it was due to his efforts that within a short period of time numerous literary societies were set up. Pakhtu symposiums were organized and Pakhtu essays and articles were published. Kakaji founded the "National Literary Jirgah" in 1951 at Peshawar; this led to the establishment of the Pakhtu Literary Academy in 1955, which the Government of Pakistan abolished ruthlessly within a short time.

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AT A GLANCE

The news of United Nations activities in the Congo and jirgas held in Pakhtunistan which have condemned the policies of the Government of Pakistan against the people of Gandab, Halimzai and Tagzai received prominence in the papers published in the capital yesterday. The daily Anis devoted its editorial to the importance of vocational education in Afghanistan. It commented on a speech by an official of the Ministry of Education in which he had said that the number of students enrolled in vocational schools would increase by more than 21,000 at the end of the second Plan. It said that this increase coupled with raising the standard of education in the vocational schools will undoubtedly be a great help for the fulfilment of the developments of the country. It called upon the people to co-operate with the institutions engaged in training the people in technical fields.

Kabul Radio in its commentary yesterday said:

The people of West Irian last week breathed in an atmosphere of freedom after riding themselves of three centuries of Dutch rule.

The Netherlands banner was replaced by Indonesian and United Nations flags all over West Irian and in accordance with Dutch-Indonesian agreement the administration of West Irian is now being transferred through the United Nations to Indonesia. In this way the long and bitter struggle between the Netherlands and Indonesia in South Asia has ended. Dutch rule was really a colonial one in West Irian and Indonesia was fully justified in trying to liberate its brothers in West Irian. Finally, the struggle launched by the nationalists in West Irian and the moral and material support given by Indonesia, together with the efforts made by the United Nations, the problem has been solved peacefully and Dutch colonialism has been eliminated in that corner of Asia.

According to the terms of the agreement a referendum will be held in West Irian a few years later to find out whether the people wish their country to be integrated with Indonesia or stay independent. At present, remnants of colonialism exist in other parts of the world, and it is our hope that these peoples will also be granted, directly or indirectly, the right to self-determination. Such measures will not only eliminate regional tensions and unrest in different parts of the world but they will also contribute to the strengthening of world peace.

PRAGUE, Jan. 10, (DPA).—A stray dog that made its way into Prague Zoo has caused 20,000 (Czech) crowns damage, attacking and killing kangaroos two Chinese deer and an antelope, the official Czechoslovak "Ceteka" news agency reported yesterday, adding that zoo employees had set up watchposts and traps for the killer-dog.

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RADIO KABUL PROGRAMME

THURSDAY

(EXTERNAL SERVICES)

First English Programme:
On 19 Metre Band 3-00-3-30 p.m. A.S.T.—10-30 GMT Music 3-07-3-10 Commentary 3-10-3-13; Music 3-13-3-16; article on "Men who made history" 3-16-3-20; Music 3-20-3-30.

Second English Programme:
On 31 Metre Band for South East Asia and Indonesia.

Urdu Programme:
6-00-6-30 p.m. A.S.T. on 63 Metre Band in the Short Wave.

Third English Programme:
or popular music, alternating:
6-30-7-00 p.m. A.S.T.—14-00 GMT on 63 Metre Band.

News 6-30-6-37; Music 6-37-6-46; commentary 6-40-6-43; Music 6-43-6-46; article on "Afghanistan today" 6-46-6-49; Music 6-49-7-00.

Russian Programme:
10-00-10-30 p.m. A.S.T. on 63 Metre Band.

Arabic Programme:
10-30-11-00 p.m. A.S.T. on 31 Metre Band.

German Programme:
11-00-11-30 p.m. A.S.T. on 31 Metre Band.

French Programme:
11-30-12-00 p.m. A.S.T. on 31 Metre Band.

Western Music:
9-00-9-30 a.m. daily except Friday.

5-00-5-30 p.m. daily except Sunday.

11-00-11-55 a.m. Friday (mixed programme).

9-00-9-45 p.m. Sunday, classical 9-45-10-00 p.m. Monday, Wednesday, Saturday.

Air Services

FRIDAY
ARIANA AFGHAN AIRLINES
DEPARTURE:
Kabul—Mazar:
Dep. 8-30. Arr. 10-40.

ARRIVALS:
Mazar—Kabul:
Dep. 11-00. Arr. 13-00.

SATURDAY
DEPARTURE:
Kabul—Delhi:
Dep. 10-00. Arr. 16-00.

Kabul—Beirut:
Dep. 11-00. Arr. 18-35.

Kabul—Mazar:
Dep. 8-30. Arr. 10-40.

Kabul—Kandahar:
Dep. 14-00. Arr. 16-00.

ARRIVALS:
Mazar—Kabul:
Dep. 11-00. Arr. 13-00.

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Traffic 20159-24041

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Yosuf: Phone No. 21584

Farooq: Phone No. 24277

Barai: Phone No. 20525

Karte-Char Hashami: Phone No. 23829

Watan: Phone No. 21026

Sufizada: Phone No. 22326

Karte-Char Naway: Phone No. 23829

Phone No. 20587

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was revised and it was named

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Dr. Samadi, the President of the Department of Vocational Education, speaking on Tuesday about the Ministry of Education's plan for the development of vocational schools in Afghanistan.

The Teacher Training Institution Darul Mo' Allamein

Before 1912 there was no school or institution to train teachers. However, this was done privately by religious people in mosques and private schools. In 1912 during the reign of King Habibullah Khan, an institution for the training of teachers known as Darul Mo' Allamein was established in the old city of Kabul. The first group to enter this school was 120 people who had some private education. The training was conducted in three separate departments: (1) Geography and History (2) Persian language and literature (3) religious teachings stressing theology and calligraphy.

The programme at the time included those subjects which were taught in the schools. After two years the students took an examination, and 65 of them passed and received certificates. In order to have a better background of teaching those graduates studied for six months more in Habibia, after which they were sent officially to the schools as teachers.

In 1912 a number of graduates from the sixth grades of primary schools in Kabul entered the institution and a noticeable improvement took place. Students were trained from Brussels last night and became teachers. Near the ports that the English were trying to place responsibility on the school named "Taragui" which later French for any possible failure in experimental school. In 1923 the association.

institute declared that any literate person who was 25 years of age and who wanted to be a teacher could be enrolled. As a result of this declaration a hundred people from Kabul and adjoining territories joined. After three years of study these people were appointed as teachers. In 1923 graduates of primary schools entered the Teachers Training Institute which expanded and developed into a boarding school. The first batch of its graduates started teaching in 1927. However, this teaching centre seen disappeared with the civil war of 1928. After the incident, the schools were reopened. In the same year the enrollment figure at the Institute increased to 315 students. There were five primary classes and four classes on the secondary level. In 1932 Pakhtu was also added to the programme. In 1932 the curriculum of the Institute was revised and it was named

LONDON, Jan. 10, (AP).—Britain's chief Common Market negotiator, Mr. Edward Heath, returned from Brussels last night and became teachers. Near the ports that the English were trying to place responsibility on the school named "Taragui" which later French for any possible failure in experimental school. In 1923 the association.

British newspapers headlined reports from the French capital that President Kennedy was using Britain as a "Trojan Horse" to push her into the European Economic Community. Mr. Heath flew to Brussels on Tuesday for talks with the Belgian Deputy Foreign Minister who will be Chairman of the Common Market ministerial meetings for the next three months. He also saw Mr. Paul Henri Spaak, Foreign Minister, who heads the Belgian delegation.

Slight Improvement In Gaitskell's Condition
LONDON, Jan. 10, (AP).—The Labour Party leader, Mr. Hugh Gaitskell, yesterday showed a slight improvement from a virus infection but his condition is still serious, Middlesex Hospital said in a medical bulletin.

"Mr. Gaitskell has had a restful day. Although his condition remains serious, he has again shown further slight improvement," the hospital said.

Mr. Gaitskell has been since on Friday in the same hospital room occupied by Sir Winston Churchill last year when recovering from a broken hip.

Some US Delegates Not To Attend Oxford Disarm Conference

All but four of the 15 American delegation to the weekend conference in Oxford on nuclear disarmament on Tuesday apologised to Soviet writer Ilya Ehrenburg and his fellow-delegates.

The 11 World Peace Council delegates were to have attended the conference but the invitation was withdrawn after objections from some delegates who considered them already aligned with a major power—the Soviet Union.

They declined to accept an invitation to take part in the social meeting outside the business sessions.

It was announced on Sunday night that the confederation is to seek co-ordinated representation at the United Nations and at Geneva.

On Tuesday the World Peace Council delegates held informal talks with British and overseas delegates to the Oxford Conference.

Drinking Water From Malted Snow

Hiroshima University scientists have warned mountaineers against drinking water from melted snow because of its abnormally high radioactivity.

The warning was issued on Tuesday as the University's radioactivity laboratory recorded 11.6 micromicrocuries in one cubic centimeter of water melted from snow that fell between Monday and Tuesday. Normal radioactivity in the Hiroshima area is one micromicrocuries per 1 cc., it said.

The warning, however, said there was no immediate danger to health but feared its cumulative effect on a person.

Laboratory scientists said they have been detecting radioactivity 10 times the normal intensity since late December 29.

STUMBLING BLOCK

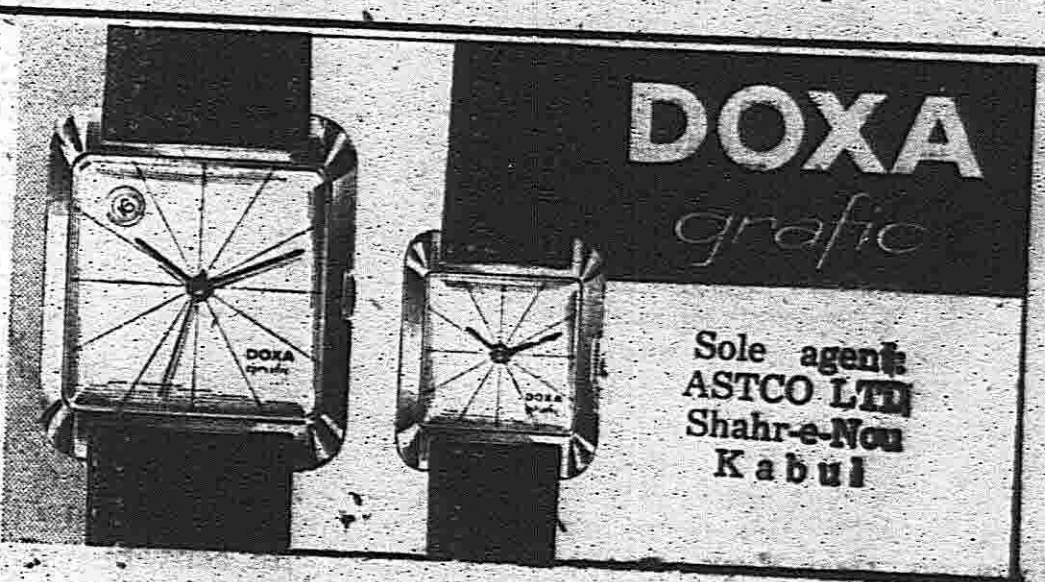
(Contd. from page 2)

had been a stumbling block among the four parties in recent weeks.

The Social Democrats and left-of-centre Republicans, who share the Government with the Christian Democrats, stated they would not take part in a Government after the general elections if it did not pledge to have the remaining regional bills passed.

The leftwing Socialists, on whose Parliamentary support the Fanfani Government relies, said they would refer the results of the talks to their central committee next Thursday.

Signor Pietro Nenni, the socialist leader, declined to make any comment to reporters after the meeting. "We had promised to make no statements," he said. Signor Giuseppe Saragat, social Democrat leader, said he was quite satisfied.



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Strong President Thant Hopes Actions On For Brazil Cuba Will Lead GOULART MAY HAVE FULL POWERS To Easing Of Tensions

RIO DE JANEIRO, Jan. 10, (AP).—President Joao Goulart's big victory in a plebiscite for a strong presidential system brought speculation yesterday that he might soon have the full executive powers he wants. This could come before the end of the month.

Political opponents have warned Mr. Goulart against any move that would give him the executive authority before the time provided in legislation permitting the plebiscite.

However, there were reports that such influential political leaders as the former Prime Minister, Mr. Tancredo Neves, of the middle-of-the-road Social Democrats favoured immediate action by Congress to revoke the constitutional act that established a week parliamentary system in Brazil in September, 1961.

Under the plebiscite terms, the new Congress coming into office on January 31 will officially receive the plebiscite results and legally restore the presidential system Brazil has had since the ouster of the Emperor Dom Pedro II in 1889. If Congress fails to act, then the presidential system will go into effect automatically in April.

Nearly complete unofficial results of Sunday's voting favoured the strong presidential system—6.5 million votes to 1.2 million.

The Socialist Party leader, Mr. Joao Mangabeira, said the results gave Mr. Goulart a clear mandate to assume full executive powers immediately. In the politically important State of Minas Gerais, four political parties issued a manifesto warning against any tricks similar to the strongman takeover of the late dictator Getulio Vargas.

KUZNETSOV & KENNEDY DISCUSS BERLIN

WASHINGTON, Jan. 10, (AP).—President Kennedy and the Soviet Deputy Foreign Minister, Mr. Vasily Kuznetsov, met for an hour yesterday and touched on Berlin and other problems that divide their two countries.

The two also reviewed the chev, nor did he leave the White negotiations in New York, in House with a Kennedy message which Mr. Kuznetsov represented for the Soviet Premier.

Informants familiar with what took place said that Mr. Kennedy and Mr. Kuznetsov, along with a few advisers, listed a number of subjects they thought required more consideration by their countries.

The subjects were described as having been mentioned, but not considered in depth. Berlin was one example. Mr. Kuznetsov brought it up.

The Soviet official came out of the meeting talking in generalities. He—and the White House—said that he was invited to the White House by Mr. Kennedy to wind up the New York negotiations. He said some problems of mutual interest were discussed in a general way.

The White House Press Secretary, Mr. Pierre Salinger, said that the visit was more in the nature of a courtesy call, and that the meeting was conducted in a very cordial atmosphere.

In response to questions, Mr. Salinger told reporters that Mr. Kuznetsov brought no message to home of the disarmament chief, Mr. Kennedy from Mr. Khrushchev.

NEW YORK, Jan. 10, (AP).—The Secretary-General, U Thant, yesterday noted the easing of the Cuban situation and expressed confidence that all Governments concerned would do nothing to aggravate the situation.

He sent letters to the U.S. Ambassador, Mr. Adlai Stevenson, and the Soviet Deputy Foreign Minister, Mr. Vasily Kuznetsov, telling them that he was informing the President of the Security Council that they felt there was no further need for Council action on Cuba.

The two diplomats had expressed this view in a joint letter handed to the Secretary-General on Monday night formally closing the door on the Cuban crisis which started last October.

U Thant told Mr. Stevenson and Mr. Kuznetsov that he shared the hope they had expressed that the actions taken regarding the Cuban crisis might lead to a general easing of tensions.

In a letter to the Cuban Ambassador, Mr. Carlos Lechuga, U Thant also expressed confidence that nothing would be done to aggravate the Caribbean situation.

He told Mr. Lechuga he had distributed to all U.N. members a letter from the Cuban delegate reiterating Cuba's position.

KABUL, Jan. 10.—In honour of the Soviet trade delegation now here to sign a trade agreement with the Afghan Ministry of Commerce, Mr. Kazimi, the President of the Government Monopolies, gave a luncheon at Khyber Restaurant. The function was also attended by Mr. Younussi, chief of the Trade Department and some officials of the Ministry of Commerce.

SITUATION IN CONGO

(Contd. from page 1)

The 68-year-old British leader addressed the Chamber of Commerce in this first industrial city and dwelt almost exclusively on domestic affairs. His references to the foreign field was almost incidental.

Of Britain's role in western defence Mr. Macmillan said problems had developed in maintaining the nation's nuclear deterrent. Without mentioning the switch from Skybolt to Polaris missiles, the Prime Minister went on: "I still believe it is the duty of this country, while maintaining its sovereign rights, to make our contribution so far as it is within our power to the defence of the free world."

Of Britain's bid to enter the European Common Market, he said 1962 had been a year of preparation, but added: "Under Providence, I dare to hope 1963 should prove a year of fruition."

Mr. Macmillan took office on January 10, 1957, in the wake of Britain's abortive intervention on the Suez.

GRISHK, Jan. 10.—A village school for boys has been opened in Moosa Qala district of Grishk. Forty-one students have now been enrolled in its first grade.

This consists essentially in rapidly applying the U Thant plan without new effusions of blood and useless destruction. "It follows from this that I shall abstain in these circumstances from any declaration hostile to the United Nations."

The reaction at U.N. headquarters in New York was aloof. Sources there suggested Mr. Tshombe could co-operate by ordering Katangan gendarmerie to surrender Kolwezi.

U Thant was said to have viewed the statement with extreme caution, mindful of contradictory statements Mr. Tshombe had issued in the past. The palace news conference reversal added to the list of such contradictions.

Still subordinated in official concern was bloody fighting in progress for more than a week between rival tribesmen in Kasai, a north-western neighbour of Katanga.

A U.N. spokesman in Leopoldville said the situation did not look good, but that at present it was a matter for the Congolese National Army.

Burning Villages

Travellers from Kasai said the sky was lit by night with the fires of burning villages. Congolese Gen. Victor Lundula said more than 400 people had been killed.

NEW YORK, Jan. 10.—President Tshombe's New York representative yesterday demanded a parliamentary amnesty for the Katanga people and charged the United States with actively engaging in efforts to set up a new "puppet government" in the secessionist province.

U.K.'s Role In West's Defence

MACMILLAN'S COMMENT

BIRMINGHAM, Jan. 10, (AP).—The Prime Minister, Mr. Macmillan, last night reached the eve of his seventh year in office, but passed up an opportunity to make a major policy declaration.

The 68-year-old British leader addressed the Chamber of Commerce in this first industrial city and dwelt almost exclusively on domestic affairs. His references to the foreign field was almost incidental.

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PARK CINEMA:

At 4-30, 7-00, and 9-00 p.m. English film **YIELD TO THE NIGHT** starring Diana Dors and Younne Mitchell.

KABUL CINEMA:

At 4-00 and 6-30 p.m. Russian film **THE STORY OF A MISERABLE**.

BEHZAD CINEMA:

At 4-00 and 6-30 p.m. Indian film **DETECTIVE**, starring Mala Sinha, Pardeep and Johnny Walker.

ZAINAB CINEMA:

At 4-30 and 6-30 p.m. Indian film **NAZARANA**, starring Vyjayantimala, Usha Kiron and Raj Kapoor.

LUNAR ECLIPSE OBSERVED

KABUL, Jan. 10.—A lunar eclipse was observed at about 3-00 this morning. It lasted until 4-25 a.m. The eclipse was earlier predicted by Mr. Kandahari, the Afghan astronomer. About one-third of the moon's surface was hidden during the eclipse.

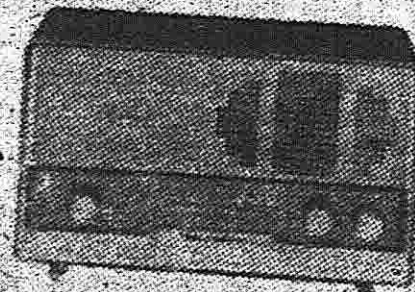
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